

The Snail Killing Flies (Diptera, Sciomyzidae) in Gilan Province, with a New Record for Iranian Fauna

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Seddighi Sadr, F. & Mohamadzade Namin, S. The Snail Killing Flies (Diptera, Sciomyzidae) in Gilan Province, with a New Record for Iranian Fauna. Summary. During studies on snail killing flies fauna in Gilan Province (Iran) in 2015, eight species of seven genera are found to occur in this region. *Tetanocera hyalipennis* is recorded for the first time for Iranian fauna. In addition all species are recorded for the first time for Gilan Province.

Key words: Diptera, Sciomyzidae, snail killing flies, Iran, Gilan.

Седдигі-Садр, Ф. та Мохамадзаде-Намін, С. Мухи-сціомізиди (Diptera, Sciomyzidae) у провінції Гілан, з першими знахідками видів для фауни Ірану. Резюме. У ході вивчення мух-сціомізид у провінції Гілан 2015 р. встановлено, що в цьому регіоні мешкають вісім видів семи родів. Вперше для фауни Ірану зареєстровано *Tetanocera hyalipennis*. На додаток, всі означені види зареєстровано уперше в провінції Гілан.

Ключові слова: Diptera, Sciomyzidae, Іран, Гілан.

Седдиги-Садр, Ф. и Мохамадзаде-Намин, С. Мухи-сциомизиды (Diptera, Sciomyzidae) в провинции Гилан, с первыми находками видов для фауны Ирана. Резюме. В ходе изучения мух-сциомизид в провинции Гилан в 2015 г. установлено, что в этом регионе обитают восемь видов семи родов. Впервые для фауны Ирана зарегистрирована *Tetanocera hyalipennis*. В дополнение, все указанные виды зарегистрированы впервые в провинции Гилан.

Ключевые слова: Diptera, Sciomyzidae, Иран, Гилан.

Introduction

The Sciomyzidae are commonly found in marshes and other damp situations whose larvae are exclusively predaceous on snails that are of considerable economic importance because of their pest status in agriculture and of those known as the intermediate hosts of flatworm diseases of man and domestic animals. Sciomyzids are therefore of interest as potential biological control agents of these pests (Rozkosny, 1984; Vala & Gasc, 1990).

Gilan Province is located in North of Iran near the Caspian Sea with about 14,000 km². It also borders the Republic of Azerbaijan in the North, as well as Russia

across the Caspian Sea. Before this study, no information was available on the snail killing flies of this region.

Material and methods

Materials are collected by standard sweeping net. Species were identified according to Rozkosny (1987). All the material is deposited in the second author's personal collection (SMNC).

Results

In this study, eight species from seven genera were collected in Gilan province. *Tetanocera hyalipennis* is recorded for the first time for Iranian fauna and all species are new record for this region. The tribes, genera and species are listed in alphabetic order. Detailed morphological descriptions are not given. For further information, refer to the Rozkosny (1987).

List of species

Subfamily Sciomyzinae

Tribe Sciomyzini

Pherbellia cinerella (Fallen, 1820) (Fig. 1)

Material examined. Gilan. 5♂, 4♀, 5km E. Rostamabad, 05.vi.2015 (Seddighi leg.).

Distribution. Widespread in Europe (Portugal to Scandinavian countries, Romania and Bulgaria), Russia, Israel, Lebanon, Iraq, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Tajikistan, Iran, Afghanistan, North Africa: Morocco, Tunisia; Oriental Region (Rozkosny & Elberg, 1984; Rozkošný, 2004).

Tribe Tetanocerini

Coremacera catenata (Loew, 1847) (Fig. 3)

Material examined. 2♂, 1♀, Astara, heyran pass, 1500m, N: 38°26, E: 48°33, 01.08.2015 (Seddighi leg.);

Distribution. Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Switzerland, Ukraine, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Iraq, Transcaucasia and Iran (Rozkosny & Elberg, 1984; Rozkošný, 2004).

Coremacera marginata (Elberg, 1968) (Fig. 4)

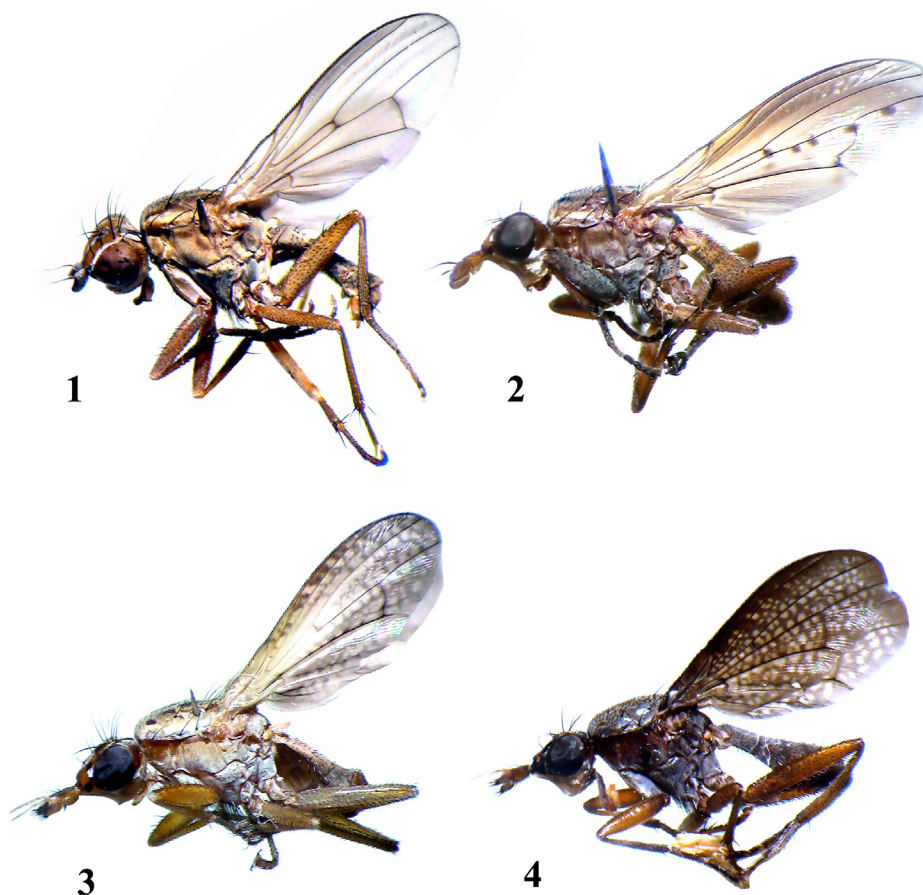
Material examined. 1♂, Lahijan, Siahkal, 22.vi. 2015 (Seddighi leg.).

Distribution. Widespread in Europe (Spain to Scandinavian countries, Ukraine and Bulgaria), Russia, Transcaucasia and Iran (Rozkosny & Elberg, 1984; Rozkošný, 2004).

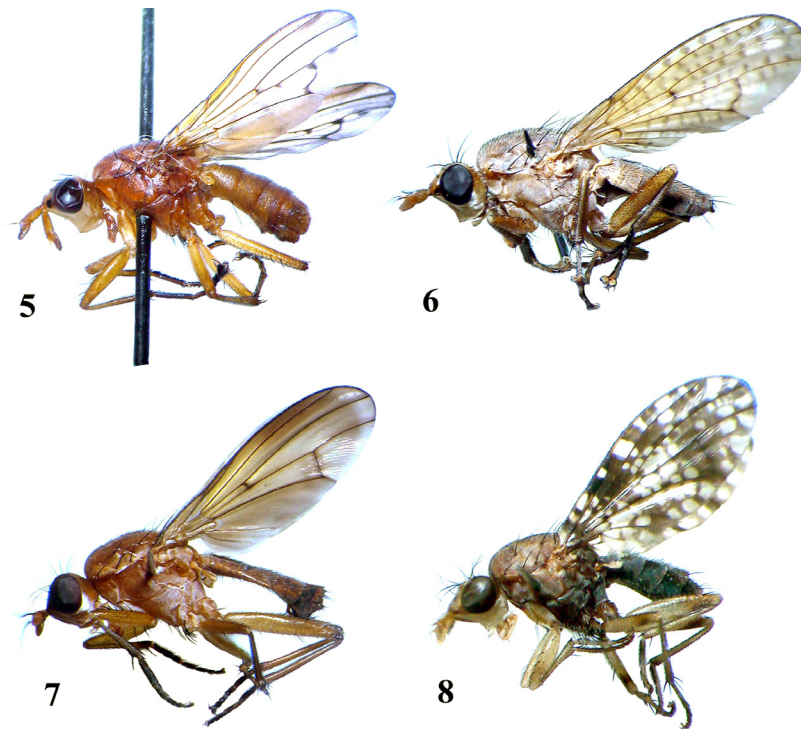
Hydromya dorsalis (Fabricius, 1775) (Fig. 2)

Material examined. 1♂, 2♀, Astara, heyran pass, 1500m, N: 38°26, E: 48°33, 01.08.2015 (Seddighi leg.);

Distribution. Widespread in Europe (Spain to Scandinavian countries to Ukraine and Turkey), Russia,



Figs. 1–4. 1 — *Pherbellia cinerella* (Fallén); 2 — *Hydromya dorsalis* (Fabricius); 3 — *Coremacera catenata* (Loew); 4 — *Coremacera marginata* (Elberg).



Figs. 5-8. 5– *Ilione albiseta* (Scopoli); 6– *Pherbina coryleti* (Scopoli); 7– *Tetanocera hyalipennis* Roser; 8– *Trypetoptera punctulata* (Scopoli).

Georgia, Armenia, Siberia, Turkey, Israel, Syria, Iran, Afghanistan, Mongolia, Japan; North Africa: Algeria, Tunisia (Rozkosny & Elberg, 1984; Rozkošný, 2004).

***Ilione albiseta* (Scopoli, 1763) (Fig. 5)**

Material examined. 1♂, Talesh, Gisum national park, -10m, N: 37°40', E: 49°01', 17.07.2015 (Seddighi leg.).

Distribution. Widespread in Europe, Russia, Transcaucasia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kirghizstan, Uzbekistan, Mongolia, East Palaearctic, North Africa (Rozkosny & Elberg, 1984; Rozkošný, 2004).

***Pherbina coryleti* (Scopoli, 1763) (Fig. 6)**

Material examined. 1♂, 1♀, 5km N Fouman, N: 37°14', E: 49°19' E, 20 m, 21.09.2009 (Mohamadzade leg.).

Distribution. Widespread in Europe, Russia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, North Africa (Rozkosny & Elberg, 1984; Rozkošný, 2004).

***Tetanocera hyalipennis* Roser, 1840 (Fig. 7)**

Material examined. 1♂, 2♀, Talesh, Gisum national park, -10m, N: 37°40', E: 49°01', 17.07.2015; 1♀, Astara, Heyran pass, 1♀, 01.08.2015 (Seddighi leg.).

Distribution. Europe (Spain to Scandinavian countries and Romania), Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan,

Siberia (Rozkosny & Elberg, 1984; Rozkošný, 2004) (new record for Iran).

Diagnosis. Frons completely shining; mid-frontal stripe indistinct, second antennal segment short, about half as long as third. Legs relatively slender and long; midfemur without seta on posterior side near apex.

***Trypetoptera punctulata* (Scopoli, 1763) (Fig. 8)**

Material examined. Astara, Heyran pass, 1♀, 05.08.2015 (Seddighi leg.).

Distribution. Throughout Europe, Russia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Siberia, Russia far east; North Africa: Morocco (Rozkosny & Elberg, 1984; Rozkošný, 2004).

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